

INFORMATION LETTER

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NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members
Only

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USDA GRANTED AUTHORITY TO ISSUE FOOD PRIORITIES

U. S. Agencies Given Top Rating; Hendrickson Is Administrator

Priorities on foods for governmental agencies and essential civilian users are provided for in Food Distribution Regulation No. 1, issued by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard.

The regulation, which will be administered by the Food Distribution Administration, transfers to the Department of Agriculture from the War Production Board authority to issue priorities on foods. Effective March 6, it supersedes WPB Priorities Regulation No. 1 insofar as that regulation refers to foods.

Purpose of the regulation, generally, is stated as follows:

1. To enable governmental agencies, such as the armed forces and Lend-lease, to obtain food supplies promptly when needed; and,

2. To place USDA in a position to cause delivery of food to be made to meet emergency situations for certain essential civilian users, such as crews on ships not under Maritime Commission control and other categories, where the time element in procuring food is of utmost importance.

The regulation sets up priorities ratings ranging from FR 1, the highest, to FR 10.

Food orders issued by any of the governmental agencies listed in FDO No. 1 (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Maritime Commission, War Shipping Administration, and Lend-lease) except orders issued for rationed or "set-aside" foods, get automatic FR 10 priority ratings.

All other ratings must be approved by Food Distribution Director Roy F. Hendrickson. In this category are all orders of government agencies for rationed and "set-aside" foods and all requests of essential civilian agencies for priorities.

"Priorities for essential civilian users of food will be used only as a last resort in an emergency and only after all other means to procure food have been exhausted," Mr. Hendrickson stressed.

Furthermore, priorities will not be issued essential civilian users on rationed foods without OPA concurrence.

Canners Awaiting OPA and CCC Announcements

As the INFORMATION LETTER went to press, representatives of the industry who have been in conference with officials of the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Office of Price Administration were awaiting announcements by these agencies on the policies and regulations to govern 1943 operations, which have been under consideration since Thursday, March 4.

The hearing in progress before the House Committee on Agriculture on that day was suspended following a suggestion by J. B. Hutson, president of the Commodity Credit Corporation, that a further effort be made to reach a satisfactory program through conferences between the industry repre-

sentatives and the two government agencies.

As reported in last week's LETTER, the principal questions at issue were subsidies, the OPA pricing plan and price levels, and grade labeling. Whether or not the policies and program to be announced by the government agencies will be such as to meet needs from the canners' standpoint will be known only when the industry has had opportunity to study the program.

The announcements, when available, will be sent promptly by the Association to the entire industry, so that canners may be able to take such action upon them as they may consider appropriate and advisable.

PROCUREMENT TO BE ESSENTIALLY LIKE LAST YEAR EXCEPT FOR SPECIALIZED PACKAGING REQUIREMENT

V-1, V-2 Cases and Can Marking Prescribed For U. S. Quotas

War Department field buyers operating under the jurisdiction of Jersey City, Chicago and California Quartermaster Depots are advising canners of the 1943 program for the procurement of canned fruits and vegetables for governmental requirements. FDO 22 (Canned and Processed Foods), FDO 22.2 (Canned Fruits and Fruit Juices) and FDO 22.3 (Canned Vegetables), provided for the Army of the United States to procure these products for its own account and the account of other government agencies, and also for the Army to issue specifications. Thus the procurement will be handled in essentially the same manner as in 1942, although it is pointed out that extensive overseas operations call for more specialized packaging for export.

Specific canners now are being advised that they are to pack their government quota in V-1, and V-2, cases with the sleeve for export purposes. These are solid fiber cases. The cases are to be strapped with two straps at right angles, as was the case last year. Canners packing for non-overseas purposes will use the 4-c (corrugated) or 4-s (solid) box, without the sleeve and unstrapped. The box specifications are

complete in OQMG Specification No. 93, copies of which are available from the quartermaster depots.

Canners packing for export will be required to mark the cans to identify contents, preferably by printing the name of the product on the container but if this is not possible, printing the abbreviation on the container. Embossing the abbreviation of the product on the container is the third preference.

The even greater export demand this year for canned fruits and vegetables than was the case in 1942, impels the agencies to request the best types of container for this use. The Containers Branch of the War Production Board has assured the agencies of their complete cooperation in providing export canners with the types of tinplate desired for export use.

It should be understood that the procurement program is being directed through the three central Quartermaster Depots at Jersey City, Chicago and Oakland, and in turn through the local War Department field buyer's office. Any inquiries relating to procurement should, therefore, be handled through these offices.

Only the specifications for boxes shown in OQMG No. 93 will apply to 1943 procurement. The boxing speci-

specifications given in FDO 22.1, which replaced the former M-80-a, do not apply.

The can marking specifications are contained in SPQRD 400.1141, issued March 10, text of which follows:

1. This specification applies only to certain subsistence items packaged in all-metal containers and packed for overseas shipment.

2. The permanent identification markings are to be provided by the contractors.

3. All-metal containers containing canned meats or canned meat products shall be fully lithographed with name of commodity packed.

4. All-metal containers containing the subsistence items listed in Inclosure

No. 1 shall be printed or hand-stamped with a permanent non-corrosive ink, lithographed, or embossed with the full name of the item or the identifying code mark listed. The marking method used shall be at the option and risk of the contractor. The ink must fulfill the performance specifications listed.* This permanent identification marking is in addition to requirements of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, as amended, and regulations made thereunder, and may be placed on the end or side of the container.

5. All-metal containers are those which have metal tops, bottoms, and sides.

* Editor's note—The performance specifications for ink are not reproduced here.

Identification Code Marks for Containers (Inclosure No. 1)

Subsistence Item	Code Mark	Subsistence Item	Code Mark
Apple Butter	APBUT	Marmalade, orange	MARMA
Apples	APPLE	Milk, evaporated, No. 10 cans	MILK
Apple Sauce	APLSA	Molasses	MOLAS
Apples, evaporated	APPLE	Onions, dehydrated	ONTON
Apples, nuggets	APPLE	Peaches	PEACH
Apricots	APCOT	Peaches, evaporated	PEACH
Apricots, evaporated	APCOT	Peanut Butter	PEBUT
Asparagus	ASPAR	Pears	PEARS
Beans, lima	LBEAN	Pears, evaporated	PEARS
Beans, kidney	KBEAN	Pears	PEAS
Beans, string	SBEAN	Pineapple	PINAP
Beans with pork	BEANP	Potatoes:	
Beets	BEETS	Dehydrated	
Beets, dehydrated	BEETS	Julienne	SPUDS
Beets, puree	BEETP	Shredded	SPUDS
Blackberries	BLAKB	Sweet	YAMS
Blueberries	BLUEB	Sweet	YAMS
Cabbage, dehydrated	CABAG	Prunes	PRUNE
Carrots	CAROT	Prunes, fresh	PLUMS
Carrots, dehydrated	CAROT	Prunes, evaporated	PRUNE
Catsup, tomato	CATSP	Pumpkin	PUMKN
Cherries, sour	CHERY	Puree, vegetable	VEGPU
Cherries, sweet	CHERY	Rutabagas, dehydrated	BAGA
Corn	CORN	Sardines	SARD
Cranberries, flaked (dehyd.)	CRANB	Sauce, cranberry	CRANB
Fish:		Sauerkraut	KRAUT
Flaked	FISH	Soup:	
Mackerel	MACK	Dehydrated	
Salmon	SAMON	Navy Bean	SOUP
Tuna	TUNA	Pea	SOUP
Fruit Cocktail	FRUIT	Tomato	SOUP
Grapefruit	GRAFR	Soy Bean	SOUP
Hominy, lye	HOMNY	Pea	PSOUP
Jam	JAMS	Chick Pea	SOUP
Jelly, assorted	JELLY	Bean	BSOUP
Juice:		Spinach	SPINH
Grapefruit	GRFJU	Tomatoes	TOMAT
Orange	ORANJ	Tomato Juice	TOMJU
Orange, concentrated	ORANJ	Tomato Cocktail (dehyd.)	TOMJU
Orange and Grapefruit, blend	CITJU	Tomato Puree	TOMPU
Pineapple	PINJU		

Pickle Association Officers

The 1943 officers of the National Pickle Packers Association, recently elected, are the following: President, Lewis Sherman, Jewett & Sherman Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; vice president, John A. Miller, W & W Pickle Co., Montgomery, Ala.; treasurer, C. J. Sutphen, C. J. Sutphen & Co., Chicago, Ill.; secretary, Edward T. Miller, Oak Park, Ill.; and consultant, Dr. F. W. Fabian, East Lansing, Mich.

Seed Bean Exemption

Seed beans which are sold and delivered for planting and which comply with Federal and State seed laws are exempted from price control under an amendment issued by the Office of Price Administration to the dry edible bean price regulation (Amendment No. 2 to MPR No. 270). Under the amendment, which became effective March 11, seed beans sold as food remain subject to price control.

Pitted Prune Prices Are Set

To facilitate the movement of pitted prunes, which are used in substantial quantities for Army K rations, the Office of Price Administration on March 13 set specific maximum prices at which pitted prunes can be sold by processors.

Previously, no specific maximum prices had been named for pitted prunes. As a result they came under the price coverage for dried prunes. Their cost, obviously higher because of the pitting operation, retarded Army purchasing.

In amendment No. 2 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 227 (Dried Fruit), effective March 19, OPA sets ceilings for "free flow" pitted prunes—those which substantially maintain their identity and are easily separated—and "regular" pitted prunes—which consist of double run pitted prunes, substantially matted.

The maximum prices are established in relationship to the ceilings for dried prunes with allowance made for the labor and expense involved in pitting and for shrinkage in weight due to removal of pits.

As in dried fruits, lower ceilings are named for government sales than for those to the private trade. On large regular pitted prunes the \$266.67 per ton f.o.b. factor ceiling on government sales compares with a \$280 ceiling for other sales of the same size.

At the same time, OPA broadened the definition of "dried fruits" to include raisins made from grapes which are not the usual raisin grape variety.

Labor in Pricing Activities

Participation of labor in activities of the Office of Price Administration will be increased as result of instructions sent March 9 by Administrator Prentiss M. Brown to regional administrators and district managers, it has been announced.

Mr. Brown instructed district office managers to proceed at once with formation of district labor advisory committees which will work with OPA officials in ironing out existing problems in the fields of price control, rationing, and rent control and handling future problems which may arise. Labor members will also be added to rationing or price panels of War Price and Rationing Boards in industrial areas. The size of district labor advisory committees will depend upon local conditions but in general will range from three to 12 members. If more than three members are appointed Mr. Brown suggested that an executive committee of three be set up.

NEW RATIONING PROGRAM

Canned Meats, Fish, and Shellfish Are Included, Effective March 28

Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown, following authorization from Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, announced March 12, that the Office of Price Administration will start the rationing of meats (including canned meats and fish), cheeses, and edible fats and oils (including butter) at midnight Sunday, March 28. Beginning Monday, March 29, housewives will be obliged to use the red stamps from War Ration Book Two to obtain their supplies of the newly rationed foods, under the point system already in effect for canned fruits and vegetables.

As directed by Secretary Wickard, the additions to the rationing program will include: All fresh, frozen, cured, smoked, and canned meats and meat products derived from beef, veal, lamb, mutton and pork, as well as "variety meats" and sausages; and canned fish and canned shellfish.

The official lists of point values will be made public sometime during the week of March 22, and, as in the case of processed foods, the point values will be stated on a per pound basis with differences in values according to the supply situation and with regard to consumer preferences. Where meat is involved, point values will vary also with the edible meat content of the various cuts and products.

During the first two weeks of the program (March 29 through April 10) retail stores will collect stamps from their customers, but will not give up points to their wholesale suppliers. Instead, during this period, they may buy as much as they require of any of the rationed foods without the surrender of any points. Beginning on Sunday, April 11, however, retailers must surrender points for any new purchases.

This two-week "point holiday" extends all through the trades which deal in the rationed items, except where a member of a trade—be he retailer, wholesaler, processor or producer—makes a direct sale of one of the rationed foods to a restaurant, hotel or other "institutional user," or to an industrial user or industrial consumer. In the case of these direct sales, points must be collected beginning on Monday, March 29, although shipments in transit to them as of midnight March 28 are "point free." However, these shipments must be included in the inventory which they report.

The press statement of the new rationing program gave summaries of the

way the program will operate at various levels of trade—institutional users, retailers, wholesalers, and primary distributors, into which latter classification processors are placed. The summary of the operations of primary distributors is as follows:

In this broad classification falls every producer and processor of the rationed foods—the cheese factory, the slaughterer, the sausage factory, the oil refiner, and even any farmer who sells home-produced meat, sausage, butter, cheese, etc.

Primary distributors begin to collect points on March 29 if they sell to an ultimate user. On all other sales, however, they do not begin to collect points until April 11. Except for farmers and others whose sales of rationed foods were less than \$2,000 in every month since January 1, 1942, primary distributors must open a ration bank account. All points collected must be returned to OPA with their monthly compliance report to the nearest district office. The small distributor returns the points he collects each month to his local OPA board, reporting at the same time the quantity of rationed foods sold and the total point value.

Those primary distributors who buy rationed foods and process them are given an initial point credit arrived at by taking their poundage purchases during the period January 3 to April 3, 1943, and multiplying by a factor which OPA will announce before March 29. These point allotments must be deposited in ration bank accounts.

Territory Rationing Directed By OPA For Alaska and Hawaii

Secretary of Agriculture Wickard has issued Food Directive No. 4, authorizing the Office of Price Administration to exercise broad powers with regard to food rationing programs in the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii.

The directive declares all foods in the two Territories to be subject to rationing, which means that OPA may inaugurate rationing programs for any or all of these products as it may consider necessary.

No food rationing programs have been inaugurated by OPA in the two Territories and none is contemplated in the immediate future, officials said. The directive merely provides the authority for OPA to ration foods in the Territories when and if such programs should become necessary.

Hawaii has been under military government. On March 10, however, certain governmental functions, including price control and rationing, were returned to civilian authorities.

ORDER M-81 IS AMENDED

Directs Greatest Possible Use of No. 10's for Reserved Packs

Under the terms of Conservation Order M-81, as amended March 12 by the War Production Board, canners are directed to pack in No. 10 cans to the greatest practical extent the fruits, vegetables, and juices they are required to reserve in 1943 for the armed forces, Lend-lease, and other government agencies. Previously, the order merely specified various can sizes for the packing of such foods.

The purpose of the amendment is to conserve can materials by obtaining the maximum possible use of No. 10's for packing foods to be sold under Food Distribution Orders No. 22, 22.2, and 22.3 (Canned and Processed Foods). These orders, which were recently issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, (See INFORMATION LETTER for February 27.) superseded WPB orders M-80 and M-80-e, and require canners to set aside various percentages of specified fruits, vegetables, and juices for the armed forces, Lend-lease, and several other government agencies.

The Containers Division of WPB, has sent a letter to canners suggesting that if it is feasible to pack any part of their civilian quota of fruits, vegetables, and juices in No. 10's they would be helping the war program that much more. However, canners were asked to confine such packs to the needs of restaurants, hospitals, and other institutions which are able to use the large size cans more conveniently than the retail trade.

Details of the provision in the amendment, requiring maximum practical use of No. 10 cans follow:

1. In column 3 (the can-size column) of Schedule I, in order M-81, (See LETTER for December 10, 1942.) a triple asterisk (***) appears, for the first time, after the "No. 10" size for most of the food products. In filling his set-aside quota, a canner is required to pack in No. 10 cans, to the greatest extent practical, any products where the triple asterisk appears after "No. 10" can size. This means that:

2. If a canner's set-aside quota for any product is more than the practical capacity of his No. 10 equipment, he must use the full practical capacity for as much of the quota as the equipment will handle. The remaining portion of the quota will be in the smaller size cans specified for the product in column 1.

3. If the canner's set-aside quota for any product is equal to or less than the practical capacity of his No. 10 can equipment, the full quota must be packed in No. 10 cans.

"SELF-HELP" ON MANPOWER

Association Distributes Advertising Aids for Recruitment

Carrying forward its program for "self-help" by canners to meet the manpower situation during the 1943 season, the National Canners Association has sent to all canners a comprehensive advertising program that they may use in their own communities and surrounding areas to recruit workers.

Materials sent to canners include, first, copy for newspaper advertisements, directions for obtaining mats for use by publishers in reproducing the advertisements, and copy for publicity releases; second, illustrations of dramatic and appealing posters, with information on where and how to obtain them at low cost.

Both the advertisements and the posters were prepared by experts in the advertising field. The actual size of the posters, which will be in four colors, is 17 by 23 inches. The folder describing the program includes a suggested schedule for the newspaper advertisements and poster showings. This schedule can, of course, be modified to meet the circumstances of the individual canner, and the advertising copy can also be modified to meet requirements in the communities where used.

The Association program on recruitment of labor is being carried out in cooperation with the State and Regional Canners Associations. In most instances materials are being sent to headquarters of these associations for redistribution within the several States; where there are no State associations,

or where the State association is not prepared to handle the redistribution, the materials are being sent to canners direct by the National Association.

The National Association has also sent to canners the first issue of the bulletin "Share Your Ideas," giving information on plans and methods for recruitment of labor that have been successfully employed by canners.

Every canner is urged to make an immediate and careful study of the program and materials that have been sent to him, and to formulate his own plans for the use of these materials. Advertisements and posters will not themselves do the labor recruitment job. But they can and will be mighty effective if used properly and continuously.

Use of AA-1 Rating

Attention has been called to the fact that canners purchasing material for repairs and maintenance of their equipment may use the rating AA-1 as authorized in P-115, but that this rating should not be used for the purchase of material to be used for building capital equipment. That is, the rating may be used to purchase steel or other materials to be used in repairing machines or equipment, but is not to be used to build an entire piece of equipment or a machine that would be carried as capital equipment.

Additions to List of Critical Occupations in Food Processing

Husband's Classification Unaffected If His Wife Works Also

In its recent revision of Occupational Bulletin No. 20, the Selective Service System made additions to the list of critical occupations in food processing. Among those of special interest to canners are: Canning crop supervisor, inspection and sorting supervisor, traffic manager, and retort operator.

The bulletin also defines the occupation production manager or superintendent so as to include supervisors who are directly responsible to such managers for the efficient functioning of the various operating departments of a food processing establishment. The term does not cover managers or supervisors who are concerned with the distribution, clerical, legal, tax, and other non-production phases.

The original occupational bulletin was issued on September 16, 1942, and was published in INFORMATION LETTER No. 902.

In a letter to the Manpower Division of the Association, General Lewis B. Hershey, Director of the Selective Service System, makes it clear that if a man is deferred because of an "essential activity" in any industry essential to the war effort, his Selective Service status is not impaired if his wife has an independent income or if she, too, works for wages or a salary. The Association had asked that this point be made clear because a number of canners are finding that some women who might otherwise work in the cannery were reluctant to do so, fearful that their husband's deferment would be impaired if they took a job.

DEFINITIONS NARROWED

OPA Amendments Prescribe Meaning Of Canner, Packer, Processor

A series of recent amendments issued by the Office of Price Administration narrows the official definitions of canner, processor and packer as applied to price orders affecting a number of food products.

The amended definition of the term "packer" appears in Amendment No. 6 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 226 (Fruit Preserves, Jams, and Jellies) and Amendment No. 4 to MPR 207 (Frozen Foods).

For example, states the OPA press release, under the originals of these orders, a packer who manufactured frozen beans and who also sold as a wholesaler frozen peas and brussels sprouts would have been classed as a "packer," when selling any of these commodities. Under the new amendments, he is classified as a packer only for the items he manufactures, which in this case would be only frozen beans.

In the amendment to MPR No. 226, the definition is presented as follows:

*Section 1341.341 Definitions (a) * * **
(2) "Packer" means a person who preserves and packs one or more of the products defined in subparagraphs (3) and (4) as fruit preserves, jams and jellies. A packer of any kind of fruit preserves, jams or jellies, covered by this regulation shall be a packer when selling any other kind covered by this regulation unless he sells that other kind as a wholesaler or retailer. "Wholesaler" and "retailer" mean the persons respectively referred to as "wholesalers" and "retailers" in Maximum Price Regulation No. 255 and Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 256.

Similar amendments redefining the terms "canner" and "processor" are issued simultaneously in Amendment No. 8 to MPR No. 152 (Canned Vegetables), Amendment No. 7 to MPR No. 185 (Canned Fruits and Berries) and Amendment No. 2 to MPR No. 233 (Dried and Canned Apples and Apple Products).

The definition of canner in MPR No. 152, as amended, reads:

(2) "Canner" means a person who preserves by processing and hermetically sealing in containers of metal, glass or any other material one or more of the products defined herein as canned vegetables. A canner of any kind of canned vegetables covered by this regulation shall be a canner when selling any other kind covered by this regulation unless he sells that other kind as a wholesaler or retailer. "Wholesaler" and "retailer" means the persons respectively referred to as "wholesalers" and "retailers" in Maximum Price Regulations Nos. 237 and 238.

GRAPEFRUIT JUICE PRICES

Amendment Increases Packers' Levels on Canned Texas Product

Maximum prices at the packer level for canned Texas grapefruit juice have been increased slightly to bring them into line with prevailing ceilings for canned Florida grapefruit juice, the Office of Price Administration has announced. This follows similar action recently taken on Texas fresh grapefruit.

The change in canned Texas grapefruit juice will raise ceilings on the No. 2 can by five cents per dozen at the packer level. On the No. 10 can, the increase at the packer level will be 20 cents per dozen.

At the same time, OPA also adjusted the differentials between various grades of canned grapefruit juice from all States, narrowing the spread between the top and lower grades by increasing the ceilings for the poorer varieties.

Originally, the spread between the maximum price on Grade A canned grapefruit juice and Grade C was 10 cents per dozen cans on No. 2's and 20 cents differential between Grade C and off-grade. The new Amendment No. 2 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 306, effective January 28, 1943—the effective date of the original order—cuts these differentials down to five cents per dozen cans between A and C grades and makes the spread five cents between C and off-grades. These differentials are proportionately the same on the larger size cans. Necessity for adjustment of the differentials became apparent upon further OPA study of grade distributions.

A provision in the new amendment authorizes the War Department to make adjustments in ceiling prices for certain food products on its own purchases and for purchases negotiated by it for other Federal agencies. Such adjustments may be made when the produce fails to meet a grade for a minor or technical reason. In that case, the Department may buy at a lower price than the ceiling for the grade which the product fails to meet. However, this price need not be as low as the ceiling for the next lower grade. This is a blanket provision covering all products now under MPR 306 or which later will be added to this order. At present, only canned grapefruit juice is covered by the regulation. Text of Amendment 2 to MPR 306 follows:

Section 1341.554 has been added and Section 1341.583(a) has been amended as set forth below.

Section 1341.554 Maximum price adjustments for purchases by or pur-

chases negotiated by the United States War Department.

In the event that the United States War Department purchases or negotiates the purchase of any item covered by this regulation and the item, for some technical reason or in some minor respect, fails to meet the standards of a particular grade, the United States War Department may, in its discretion, purchase or negotiate the purchase of such item at a price which it deems fair and proper, which price, however, shall be lower than the price for the lowest grade which the item fails to meet but need not be as low as the maximum price of the next lower grade. Any processor with whom such a sale is negotiated by the United States War Department, may sell, and any governmental agency for which such purchase is negotiated pursuant to this section, may buy, the item at such price.

§ 1341.583 Appendix A: Maximum prices for packed fruit—(a) Grapefruit juice.

[Maximum prices in dollars per dozen containers, f. o. b. factory, except as otherwise indicated]

Col. 1 Item No.	Col. 2 State or area	Col. 3 Style of pack	Col. 4 Grade	Col. 5 Container No. 2 can		Col. 6 Container No. 3 cyl.		Col. 7 Container No. 10 can	
				Gov't. sales	Other sales	Gov't. sales	Other sales	Gov't. sales	Other sales
1	Florida and Texas	Natural (unsweetened).	A or Fancy.....	1.07½	1.12½	2.45	2.55	4.85	5.00
			C or Standard.....	1.02½	1.07½	2.35	2.45	4.65	4.80
			Offgrade or Substandard.	.97½	1.02½	2.25	2.35	4.45	4.60
		Sweetened.....	A or Fancy.....	1.10	1.15	2.50	2.60	5.00	5.15
			C or Standard.....	1.05	1.10	2.40	2.50	4.80	4.95
			Offgrade or Substandard.	1.00	1.05	2.30	2.40	4.60	4.75
2	California and Arizona.	Natural (unsweetened).	A or Fancy.....	1.17½	1.22½	2.70	2.80	5.45	5.60
			C or Standard.....	1.12½	1.17½	2.60	2.70	5.25	5.40
			Offgrade or Substandard.	1.07½	1.12½	2.50	2.60	5.05	5.20
		Sweetened.....	A or Fancy.....	1.20	1.25	2.75	2.85	5.60	5.75
			C or Standard.....	1.15	1.20	2.65	2.75	5.40	5.55
			Offgrade or Substandard.	1.10	1.15	2.55	2.65	5.20	5.35

Can Plants for Australia

Two can-making plants are among units acquired by the Lend-lease Administration for shipment abroad, according to a recent announcement by Administrator Edward R. Stettinius, Jr. The plants, valued at \$52,469.04 and \$86,000, respectively, were specifically requested by Gen. Douglas MacArthur to make cans for food supplied to United States military forces by Australia through Lend-lease in reverse. They were acquired to fill food needs in areas near enough to combat zones to reduce the demands on shipping.

Farm Machinery Quotas

The Farm Equipment Division of the War Production Board has pointed out that the quotas for farm machinery production in Order L-170 as amended March 6 are on the average slightly less than double the amount of farm machinery allowed under L-170 as originally issued on October 19, 1942. While this is correct, the Division stated, the amendment order merely implements the increased quotas which were announced on February 12, and does not represent any further increase over the program announced at that time.

WANTED AND FOR SALE**Machinery-Equipment**

This column is open only to members of the Association who want to buy or sell canning machinery and equipment. Names of firms listing the items below will be furnished upon application to the Association. In requesting names, please identify items by number.

WANTED

74-W—No. 10 automatic filler with briner for peas.

75-W—Ten to twenty 3- or 4-crate standard retorts and baskets.

76-W—Two 150 h.p. H.R.T. boilers, A.S.M.E. code specifications.

77-W—Two 150- or 200-gallon stainless steel or nickel steam jacketed open top kettles.

78-W—Three Buck automatic bean nippers.

79-W—Buck bean grader.

80-W—Used tomato juice filler, 46-oz. and No. 10's.

81-W—Rotary tomato washer.

82-W—Two-inch rotary pump.

83-W—No. 10 can labeler.

FOR SALE

90-S—Flash pasteurizer, 8-foot, 8-tube, made by Cleveland Union. Complete, unit on stand. Suitable for tomato juice or other similar products.

91-S—Nine sets of 2-inch used Kook-Mor coils.

92-S—Six can washers, as follows: Two Hansen washers for 150 standard No. 2 cans per minute, on supporting frame with motor base but no motor; one Hansen washer for 300-diameter cans; three Wolfinger washers, each capacity 145 cans per minute, for 300 x 408, No. 1, and No. 2½ cans, respectively.

93-S—Six fillers, as follows: Pneumatic Scale straight line, 24-nozzle, for 8- and 14-oz. catsup bottles, 110 per minute, nickel parts in contact with product; Ayars 10-pocket with syrunder for 300 can capper drive; Ayars 5-pocket for 211 cans; Ayars 60-minute plunger type, 6-pocket metal frame (no motor), for jam, jelly, chili sauce; Plummer pea; Ayars No. 4096.

94-S—Four boxers, as follows: Two Standard-Knapp fitting case 10½ x 14-inch of standard No. 2 cans, motor drive

but no motor; one Knapp type E, for 303 cans, single tier; one Knapp No. 32, Model E.

95-S—Two pea washers: Standard Olney, with belt drive; Sprague-Sells vibrating washer and skin remover, 22 inches by 5 feet 6 inches, belt drive.

96-S—Three picking table fanning mills, 18-inch wide belt drive.

97-S—Two Monitor whirlpool blanchers with belt drive.

98-S—Apple paring equipment: Four Bontell Improved Triumph double feed units made up of two machines per unit, each machine having two forks, 40 apples per minute; two sets paring machine frames of 12 paring units each, frames having feed belts to parers, trim tables, conveyors for pared apples and waste and capacity 48 paring units, belt driven; four Coons semi-automatic feeder and paring units, capacity 50 apples per minute per unit, belt drive; six Coons paring machines.

99-S—Two Baker pulpers, wood frame, belt drive, capacity 150 bushels of apples or other fruit per hour.

100-S—Seven pumps, as follows: Three Worthington steam, 5½ x 3½ x 5 inches, suction 2½-inch, discharge, 1½, for pumping liquids; one Beach-Russ vacuum, used on Anchor capping machine, single head, belt drive; one Deming No. 11326½, Figure 1800, 4 x 4½; one Goulds gear, 2-inch suction, 1½ discharge.

101-S—Kork-N-Seal capper, foot operated.

102-S—Six kettles, as follows: Two 150-gallon copper jacketed—can be used as holding tank only; one Pfaudler glass-lined jacketed, capacity 600 gallons; one Glasscote Type A Standard, glass-lined, 300 gallon; one Burkhard copper, 100-gallon, high pressure 38 x 38, fitted with 3-inch drain valve and stand; one copper, 34-inch diameter, 31½ deep, high pressure, 3-inch drain valve and stand.

103-S—Two pomace separators, 20 x 48 inches, bronze screens, belt drive.

104-S—Two American Utensil Model B juice extractors, belt drive, nickel alloy covers and stainless steel body.

105-S—Pfaudler jacketed glass lined tank, 50 inches diameter by 36 inches deep, no legs.

106-S—Two syrunders: Ayars 12-valve, stainless steel bowl and contact parts, for 211 cans; Anderson-Barngrover 12-valve, bronze bowl.

107-S—Apple grading and sorting equipment, as follows: Four grading units, culling under 2½ inch, complete with feed belts and roller sorting tables 24 inches wide, capacity 150 bushels per

hour, belt drive; three Trescott Model 5 hand drive graders (for sample grading of apples only); one Niagara apple grader for packing house operations, all grades sorted, capacity 250 bushels per hour, belt drive.

108-S—Bottle washers: U. S. Rotary, 60 bottle capacity, motor drive, without motor; Karl Kiefer washer for 8- and 14-ounce catsup bottles, less motor, automatic rinser and sterilizer, 120 a minute capacity.

109-S—Sprague-Lowe copper coils: Seven, 62 inch diameter, 2 tube, 3 inch; ten, 3 tube 3 inch, 32-inch, 40 inch, 45 inch diameter.

110-S—Five platform scales, 2-5 beam, 3 single beam platforms, 16 x 25 inches and 29 x 29 inches.

111-S—Single O & J labeler, Serial No. 287, with intake and discharge mechanism.

112-S—Feeder disc for Horix filler.

113-S—Ferguson sealer No. 119.

114-S—Smith apple sauce cooker.

115-S—Oliver filter press for fruit juices. Ser. No. 4065.

116-S—Nutting Company push truck, 30 x 60.

117-S—Apple conveyors, several varieties and sizes.

118-S—Three speed reducers.

119-S—Mitchell pineapple grinder.

120-S—Clipper pea cleaner No. 1B.

121-S—Scott Viner rotary screen and bean washer.

122-S—Seventy-eight 8-inch perforated galvanized elevator pockets for Sprague-Sells goose neck elevator.

123-S—Sterling Model 1D dicer to cut ¾-inch slices, pulley drive.

124-S—8-valve Anderson Barngrover filling machine.

125-S—Exhaust box, 18 feet long, 3 round chain.

126-S—5-pocket Ayars pea and bean filler, 1942 model.

127-S—Two FMC double corn huskers.

128-S—Link Belt rollers for tomato picking table—1,100, size 3 x 36 inches; 500, size 2½ x 36 inches. These have been used two years.

129-S—Ermold hand labeler.

130-S—Two onion grinders (one is Oppenheimer model).

131-S—Standard automatic filler for catsup.

132-S—Sprague-Sells cone finisher for catsup.

133-S—Copper coils; three 2-inch (chili sauce); one 3-inch (water); ten 2-inch (catsup).

134-S—Ayars Model C corn shaker for No. 2 cans.

Spinach for Processing

Reports received late in February from spinach canners in California and Texas indicate a 1943 production for these two States of 41,400 tons for canning, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced March 9. This tonnage compares with 61,400 tons harvested in 1942 and 29,900 tons in 1941.

The acreage of spinach in these two States from which spinach is expected to be used for canning will total 15,410 acres in 1943, of which 11,410 acres are indicated for California and 4,000 for Texas. This compares with 20,540 acres harvested in 1942 and 11,940 acres in 1941.

The 1943 indicated yield is 2.75 tons. The comparable yield for 1942 was 2.90 tons and for 1941, 2.50 tons per acre.

PEAS FOR PROCESSING

Five Per Cent Increase in Intended Acreage Reported by USDA

Reports received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from processors of green peas indicate an intended increase above the 1942 planted acreage of 5 per cent in the plantings for 1943. Should these plans of late February be carried out in the various States, the acreage planted to green peas for canning and freezing will total 506,000 acres in 1943, compared with 480,790 acres in 1942 and an average of 306,850 acres for the preceding 10-year (1932-41) period.

Abandonment of acreage planted to green peas for processing has averaged around 7 per cent annually during the past 10 years. If this average loss is assumed for 1943, a planting of 506,000 acres would result in about 470,600 acres for harvest this year compared with 439,530 acres harvested in 1942.

The harvest of 470,600 acres in 1943 with yields in line with the 10-year average of 1,561 pounds, would give a production of about 367,000 tons for processing, and with yields in line with the 5-year average of 1,763 pounds, would result in a production of about 415,000 tons. In 1942 the estimated yield of 1,948 pounds per acre was the highest since 1926 when 1,964 pounds were obtained. Production last season totalled 428,040 tons.

The following table shows the acreages which would result if these late February intentions to contract and plant green peas are carried out in 1943. Since these plans may be modified before plantings are actually made, they are not to be considered as estimates of the planted acreage for this season, but rather as a guide in making

necessary adjustments in acreage plans before planting operations actually begin.

State	Planted 1942	Intended 1943	As per cent of 1942
	Acrea	Acrea	Per cent
Maine.....	5,500	5,700	104
New York.....	46,000	46,900	102
Pennsylvania.....	15,800	17,200	109
Ohio.....	8,500	9,000	106
Indiana.....	15,100	16,300	108
Illinois.....	21,500	21,600	100
Michigan.....	13,300	14,500	109
Wisconsin.....	169,000	168,000	105
Minnesota.....	40,100	42,900	107
Iowa.....	3,900	4,600	118
Delaware.....	3,900	4,000	103
Maryland.....	16,000	16,600	104
Virginia.....	4,350	4,500	103
Colorado.....	5,300	5,600	106
Utah.....	15,500	16,700	108
Washington.....	43,600	44,700	104
Oregon.....	42,500	45,700	108
California.....	3,700	4,500	122
Other States.....	16,840	17,000	101
U. S. Total.....	480,790	506,000	105.2

Although canners have indicated to the Department of Agriculture an intention to plant approximately 5 per cent more acreage in peas than last year, they have indicated to the Association that contracts thus far made are considerably short of these intentions.

OPA Revokes Certification Requirement for Edible Seed

Peas, beans, and lentils when bought exclusively for use as seed are exempt from the processed foods rationing program and do not require the surrender of either point stamps or ration certificates, the Office of Price Administration announced March 8. The week before, OPA had announced that these edible seeds could be obtained through certificates issued by local War Price and Rationing Boards.

The exemption was considered necessary for two important reasons: (1) Since this is the planting season, it was found too cumbersome to require farmers and victory gardeners to apply to local boards for certificates to enable them to acquire the seed, and (2) local boards are now busy with their numerous rationing duties.

The amendment, therefore, makes it possible for farmers and gardeners to buy bean, pea and lentil seed which is marked or labeled in accordance with any applicable Federal or State seed law, or in accordance with standards stated in the Federal law, without the surrender of ration stamps. However, these vegetables acquired for seed may not be used for food. If acquired for food, ration stamps or certificates must be surrendered.

The amendment further provides that beans, peas or lentils unfit for human consumption and normally used for animal feeding—because not more than 10 per cent are sound or free from insect or other infestation—also may be acquired point free and used for any purpose. These provisions were issued as Amendment No. 4 to Ration Order 13 (Processed Foods) and became effective March 8.

HEMP MILL SITES CHOSEN

Bulk of Crop to Come from Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois, Wisconsin

The Department of Agriculture announced March 8 that the farmer sign-up for the production in 1943 of 185,000 acres of hemp for fiber has been practically completed. The bulk of the crop will be produced in Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, and Wisconsin. Sites for 39 hemp mills in these States, two in Indiana, and one in Kentucky—all to be operated by War Hemp Industries, Inc., as agent for the Commodity Credit Corporation—have been selected. These mills are in addition to six privately-owned plants already in operation in Wisconsin, Kentucky, and Minnesota.

Contracts with growers provide for the purchase of the entire crop. Prices range from \$30 to \$50 per ton of straw according to grade. Seed at \$11 per bushel and the services of harvesters and pickers at \$5 per harvested acre will be supplied to growers by War Hemp Industries, Inc. All other supplies, labor, and equipment will be furnished by growers. The cost of the seed and of the harvesting machinery will be collected from the purchase price of the hemp straw.

Approximate acreages for the 1943 hemp production will be: Minnesota, 45,000 acres; Iowa, 44,000 acres; Illinois, 44,000; Wisconsin, 32,000; Kentucky, 12,000, and Indiana, 8,000.

The following is a list of hemp mill site locations selected to date:

Illinois.—Polo, Kirkland, Earlville, Shabonna, Galesburg, Minonk, Lexington, Elthian, Galva, Ladd, Wyoming.

Minnesota.—Wells, Sherburn, Jackson, Mapleton, New Richland, Blooming Prairie, Hutchinson, Montgomery, Bird Island, Grove City, and Lake Lillian.

Indiana.—Warren and Remington.
Iowa.—Algona, Humboldt, Boone, Eagle Grove, Britt, Mason City, Hampton, Iowa Falls, Traer, Grundy Center, and Rockford.

Wisconsin.—Ripon, Hartford, Union Grove, Cuba City, De Forest, and Darien.

Kentucky.—Winchester.

Concentration of Alaskan Salmon Industry Is Announced

74 Plants Instead of 120 Will Handle the 1943 Season Catch

Alaska's salmon canning industry on March 8 became subject to a unique concentration scheme to help meet problems of manpower and equipment shortages created by the war. The plan was worked out in cooperation with a committee consisting of representatives of the salmon canning industry.

An order by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, Fisheries Coordinator, will concentrate the canning of this year's catch of Alaska salmon in 74 of the largest and most modern plants rather than in the 120 previously used.

The order was made necessary by the fact that the armed forces have taken over a large percentage of the tenders and power scows used by the industry in Alaskan waters and also because it is expected that no more than 50 or 60 per cent of the normal supply of labor will be available in 1943.

Normally some 350 tenders and power scows are employed in the installation and operation of fishing apparatus and for the transportation of fish to the canneries. Nearly half of these are no longer available for this work.

Customarily more than 20,000 persons are employed for a period of from four to seven months by the Alaskan salmon industry. More than half of these have been recruited in the Pacific Coast States, the balance being drawn from Alaskan residents. Other war work, the draft, and transportation difficulties have materially reduced the labor supply.

The concentration plan is expected to make possible:

1. A reduction in manpower requirements by 5,030 persons.
2. Reduction in northbound passenger accommodations by 3,933 persons.
3. Reduction in northbound tonnage by 17,724 tons.
4. Reduction in required floating equipment by 86 tenders and 50 scows.
5. Reduction in fishing apparatus by 48 traps, 25 purse seiners, and 67,130 fathoms of gill nets.

Last year the industry's 120 canneries used 226 lines of canning machinery; this year the 74 canneries which will operate will use only 131 lines with maximum use of the high-speed machines.

Canners have been advised to make early commitments for labor, supplies, and transportation so that the season, beginning in May, can get off to a good start.

Although the Alaskan pack is expected to increase from the 5,300,000 cases of 1942 to 5,500,000 cases this year, not much of it will go to civilians in the United States. Last year 60 per cent of the pack went to the armed forces and our allies, and the demand from these sources may be greater this year.

Dr. Ira N. Gabrielson, Deputy Coordinator of Fisheries, announced that Ralph Ferrandini has been named field administrator of the new concentration order and will maintain headquarters in Seattle, Washington.

Fishery Functions Hearing

The House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries has announced that it will hold a public hearing on April 15 on a proposal (H.R. 1766) to transfer to the Department of Agriculture certain functions of the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior. The hearing had been set for April 8.

Functions that would be transferred by the bill include the collection and compilation of statistics on the fisheries and methods of preservation and utilization of fishery products, work in connection with associations of producers of aquatic products, and collection and dissemination of marketing information.

Alaska Fishery Regulations

The Alaska fisheries regulations for 1943 contain fewer changes than for many years in the rules for protecting the commercial fisheries of Alaska, it has been announced by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes. Transportation conditions and other problems due to the war made it inadvisable to hold the usual public hearings on the regulations, although, it was explained, all interested persons were given full opportunity to submit briefs or requests for desired changes. Salient features of the 1943 regulations include:

In Bristol Bay area, opening date for red salmon fishing has been advanced one day to June 25. All commercial fishing has been prohibited in the Ugashik district.

Additional protection has been given the odd-year pink salmon runs in the Cook Inlet area, the Karluk region of Kodiak area, and the Southern district of the Southeastern Alaska area, by making the usual earlier odd-year seasonal dates effective. Valdez Arm in the Prince William Sound area, heretofore open later than other sections,

has been closed on the regular seasonal closing date of August 5.

Minimum mesh requirements for gill nets in salmon fishing in the Icy Strait, Western, Eastern, Clarence Strait, and Southern districts, have been deleted from the 1943 regulations.

Increase in the herring catch quota of 50,000 barrels will permit a take of 200,000 barrels in the Kodiak area from July 1 to October 15. In the Southeastern Alaska area an increase in the quota will permit a catch of 100,000 barrels from June 1 to September 30 in specified waters.

The three 6-day closed periods effective during the 1942 season in Kodiak area quota waters have been revoked.

Hamm Resigns from OPA

The resignation, effective July 1, of John Hamm, senior deputy administrator of the Office of Price Administration, was announced March 9 by Administrator Prentiss M. Brown. In making the announcement, Mr. Brown said:

Mr. Hamm will remain with OPA until July. During this time a new senior deputy administrator will be appointed.

The report of the organization survey committee, of which I have named Senator Herring chairman, can be made, I hope, within a month. Mr. Hamm's experience in OPA will be of great value in assisting me in examining that report. In studying its impact on the present organization, and in assisting me in making changes needed to improve operations of the office.

The organization survey committee is not to concern itself with matters of policy in the price, rationing and rent programs. These matters will be decided by myself in consultation with the heads of the appropriate department.

The committee is to study the entire organization of OPA, both in Washington and in the field, and to make recommendations for its improvement. I expect particularly to be advised as to the progress of consolidation of operations in the field. In general, the problem of the committee is to suggest ways of improving the effectiveness, reducing the cost, and improving public acceptance of OPA.

The committee is composed of Deputy Administrator Lou R. Maxon, in charge of the Information Department; Edward N. Hay, in charge of the Administrative Management Department; Manning Shaw and Ronald Seeley, assistants to the Administrator; H. Burke Fry, director of the Budget Division of OPA; and Stanley T. Orear, Director of the Organization Planning Division. The committee will advise with Donald Stone and Elmer Staats, representing the Bureau of the Budget.

NITROGEN FERTILIZERS

Directive On Deliveries Is Issued By Food Production Administration

A directive, in connection with Food Production Order 5, governing the distribution and delivery of chemical fertilizer containing chemical nitrogen has been issued by the Food Production Administration. It provides that in the general distribution of chemical fertilizer containing chemical nitrogen, manufacturers shall direct allocations to dealers and agents in areas where there is an immediate need for such fertilizer before supplying areas where the fertilizer is normally used later in the season.

Determination of Material

It also provides that the requirements of farmers for straight nitrogen material for use on either group A or group B crops shall be delivered from any kind of straight nitrogen material available to the manufacturers, dealer or agent, regardless of the kind of material used by the farmer in the past, taking into consideration the variation between the nitrogen content of the material previously used by the farmer and the material to be delivered.

In making preferred deliveries of chemical fertilizer containing chemical nitrogen for use on group A crops as provided in FDO 5, the directive provides that where farmers apply to a manufacturer, dealer or agent for chemical fertilizer containing chemical nitrogen for immediate use on both group A crops and group B crops for which they are eligible to receive chemical fertilizer containing chemical nitrogen in 1943, their actual requirements for group A crops, established as provided in the order, shall be delivered in full, and such quantities shall be delivered on their group B crop requirements, also established in accordance with FDO 5, as the assured stock position of the manufacturer, dealer or agent may warrant, taking into account the over-all need of the geographic locality served by the manufacturer, dealer or agent and the restrictions contained in FDO 5.

The directive further states that in computing requirements and making deliveries of chemical fertilizers containing chemical nitrogen, as outlined in FDO 5, such requirements and deliveries shall not be based upon a percentage of the quantities of such fertilizer previously used by the applicant and shall not be limited by the acreage of the crops previously grown by him.

Fruitfly Quarantine Modified

The Mexican fruitfly quarantine regulations have been modified by extending the harvesting season for oranges and grapefruit in the Texas counties of Brooks, Cameron, Hidalgo, and Willacy to the close of May 31 for this year, on condition that sterilization by approved methods be required for oranges and grapefruit if there is a risk of the spread of the fruitfly, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced March 9.

The harvest season normally closes under the regulations on April 30 except that grapefruit harvest in the counties of Dimmit, La Salle, and Webb ends on the last day of February, and no modification was made in the harvest season in those counties. The harvest season begins on September 1 each year. A fruit-free period is maintained during the summer months for the purpose of preventing the buildup of infestations in the lower Rio Grande Valley.

In view of light infestation of these flies in the lower Rio Grande Valley at this time, and since sterilization of fruit as a condition of movement from the Valley will be required if necessary, it is believed that little additional risk of disseminating fruitflies is involved in extending the shipping season. Further factors influencing this decision include point rationing (the effect of which is to divert more fruit to shipment in the fresh form), labor needs of other industries, and transportation requirements.

WMC Farm Labor Program

The War Manpower Commission announced on March 7 the following four-point program to keep necessary agricultural workers on the farm:

1. Department of Agriculture State and county war boards have been authorized and instructed by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard to seek deferment of farm workers whom they believe to be necessary when the worker or his employer fails to request deferment and to take appeals from local board decisions regarding agricultural workers when they believe such action is justified.

2. Whenever local boards in the process of classifying registrants find a registrant who is engaged in agriculture but not producing a sufficient number of agricultural units to warrant his classification in Class II-C or Class III-C, the special classes for agricultural workers, they will refer the registrant to a War Board and allow 30 days for his placement where he can produce the required number of units.

3. Instruction to local boards that they will classify in Class II-C or Class III-C any registrant who has had agricultural experience but who has left the farm for other work provided he returns to agriculture and becomes regularly engaged in and essential to it prior to his receipt of an order to report for induction into the armed forces.

4. Instruction to local boards that they are not to reclassify out of a deferred classification a farm worker who is regularly engaged in and necessary to an agricultural endeavor essential to the support of the war effort even if failure to reclassify means that calls for military manpower remain unfilled.

Constructive Advertising Advocating Increased Home Canning Should Include Cautions on Non-Acid Food Processing Methods

National advertisers of canned foods are making a highly constructive contribution to the campaign for both the production and better utilization of canned products. Realizing that the canning industry will be unable to meet the heavy demands for its products and that the canned food supply may be increased by home canning, these advertisers are urging the growing of Victory gardens and home canning of products that housewives are equipped to process.

One particular feature of these advertisements is commended to the attention of every member of the industry who is now engaged in advertising or who may join in the advertising campaign for greater canned food production. This is the inclusion in their advertisements of a caution regarding the home canning of non-acid foods.

Because of their acid nature, fruits are relatively easy to can, but all classes of non-acid foods, which include most of the vegetables, require special equipment to secure adequate sterilization.

This fact is strongly stressed in Canning Bulletin No. 1762, issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, which furnishes specific directions for canning all the products which are likely to be available for home canning. Failure to follow these directions may mean not only loss of food but also the endangering of lives.

Commercial canners are fully aware of the necessity of proper sterilization and have long used the processes established by scientific research. They can contribute much to the food production campaign by assisting to educate the great number of housewives who will this year undertake to do home canning.

IV-H Classification Is Banned For Men Over 38 Years of Age

Selective Service local boards were directed on March 8 to place no more men over 38 years of age in Class IV-H, the class for registrants who are beyond the present military age limit, and to reclassify out of Class IV-H those registrants who, by reason of their agricultural occupation or endeavor, are now or prior to May 1 may become eligible for Class II-C or Class III-C deferment.

Furthermore, boards were advised that beginning May 1, 1943, they should reclassify out of Class IV-H all other registrants and place them in the classes to which they properly belong by reason of occupational dependency, or other status.

Registrants who are reclassified out of Class IV-H and who have no cause for deferment other than age will be placed in Class I-A and will be the first men over 38 inducted if and when the armed forces determine they can be used in the military establishment.

Those registrants who are reclassified out of Class IV-H and placed in Class II-C or Class III-C because of their agricultural occupation or endeavor prior to May 1, will be continued in those classes as long as they are necessary to agriculture if men over 38 are called for service. Other registrants reclassified after May 1 and placed in other classes will remain there, if men over 38 are called, only so long as men in their class would be deferred—as for example, normally not longer than six months if they are given a Class II-A or Class II-B deferment for non-agricultural occupation.

Increase in Wooden Box Volume

Present indications are that more than 11 billion board feet of lumber will be required for shipping containers in 1943, according to a report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Forest Service. This compares with an annual average use of less than 4½ billion feet of box, crating, and dunnage lumber in the past 20 years.

Increased production of agricultural products and exports of army and Lend-lease supplies are increasing container requirements, and super-imposed on these needs are the lumber requirements for packing powder, arms, ammunition, artillery, tanks, trucks, planes, and other supplies necessary for military and naval operations, the report says.

The war is resulting in substitution of different kinds of containers for those used when all container materials

were plentiful, and in redesigning and development of new packages and packing methods. Some of these changes undoubtedly will be retained after the war, the report says. Fresh fruits and vegetables, machinery, and metals are commodities which will make increased use of lumber for containers, according to the report.

Although wood is adaptable for use in a great variety of containers, greater standardization in some cases would be desirable, according to the report. Between one and two hundred different sizes or kinds of boxes are used for packing fresh fish alone. The great number of different sizes and types of fruit and vegetable containers also is a cause of confusion, it is stated.

Citrus Exemptions Broadened To Include Segments, Juice

The exemption from price control of Federal purchases of processed citrus fruits and juices was broadened March 13 by the Office of Price Administration so as to permit government purchasing agents to negotiate freely on these commodities.

Originally the exemption was confined to canned citrus fruits and juices. In its new form, the exemption (Amendment No. 55 to Supplementary Regulation No. 1) clearly exempts citrus fruit segments or pieces and citrus juices or blends, citrus concentrates, pulp, marmalade base, and certain other citrus products. The new exemption was made effective as of September 1, 1942, in order to enable producers to fill long-term contracts with the Government.

The new exemption does not affect the prices established for government sales of canned grapefruit juice under MPR No. 306. Text of Amendment 55 follows:

Section 1499.26(a)(22) is amended as set forth below.

Section 1499.26 Exemptions for certain commodities and certain sales and deliveries.

(a) General Maximum Price Regulation shall not apply to any sale or delivery of the following commodities:

* * *

(22) Citrus fruit segments or pieces, whether or not hermetically sealed in containers; citrus juices or blends thereof, whether or not hermetically sealed in containers; citrus concentrates, citrus pulp, citrus marmalade base, crushed citrus fruit and shredded, minced, sliced or diced citrus fruit or citrus peel (except candied or sugared peel), whether or not hermetically sealed in containers.

* * *

Pea, Tomato, Cabbage Crops Delayed by Southern Weather

Abnormal weather in many southern producing areas during the first week of March further delayed maturity of commercial truck crops and caused considerable damage in some instances, according to a special report issued March 8 by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The greatest damage apparently was in Mississippi, with green peas and cabbage suffering most. Estimates of damage to green peas there range from 25 to 40 per cent. Advanced plantings probably were damaged beyond recovery, but peas not yet in the jointing stage are expected to recover. Some acreage was planted only recently and was not up. Preliminary reports indicate that cabbage production may be reduced 25-35 per cent. Heavy loss of tomato plants in cold frames is indicated, with estimates ranging from 35 to 75 per cent. Reserve supplies of plants, however, are expected to replace much of the loss and the effect on the acreage finally set may not be large. Only a few potatoes in the State were up, and snap beans had not been planted.

In Alabama, strawberries were delayed to some extent. Damage to potatoes is not expected to exceed 10 per cent in fields that were up. These represent possibly 15 per cent of the acreage.

Louisiana strawberries were set back, and it appears now that shipments will not start before April 1. Young beets were severely damaged but older beets only slightly hurt. Young cabbage was damaged slightly. Snap beans and potatoes that were up were cut back, but relatively small proportions of these acreages were up. Snap beans that were killed will be replanted.

Reports indicate that the Texas Lower Valley escaped crop damage, and damage elsewhere is not thought to be serious. Spinach in the Austin area and onions in North Texas probably were severely damaged. Growers in many North Texas onion areas have time to replace losses if plants are available.

Marketing Specialists Sought

Agricultural marketing specialists in many commodities are being sought for civilian war service by the U. S. Civil Service Commission. Persons appointed will work with marketing problems as affected by Lend-lease, food distribution, and other war activities in many fields including fruits and vegetables.

Salaries range as high as \$6,500 a year, but most of the appointments to be made will pay from \$2,000 to \$3,800 a year. Overtime on the basis of 21 per cent of the first \$2,900 will be paid in cases where the aggregate compensation will not exceed \$5,000 a year. Appointments will be made in foreign countries as well as throughout the United States.

Applications will be accepted at the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., until further notice, but qualified persons are urged to apply immediately. There are no age limits and no written examination will be given. Complete information and applications may be obtained at first- and second-class post offices, from Civil Service regional offices, and from the Commission at Washington, D. C.

New Members Admitted to the Association

The following firms have been admitted to membership in the Association since February 6, 1943:

American Crab Meat Co., Inc., Boston, Mass.
Aron Canning Co., Stockton, Calif.
P. G. Baker & Co., Columbia, Va.
Luis Landron Becerra, Corozal, P. R.
Billman-Woodard Co., Hope, Ind.
E. E. Brass, Petersburg, Ill.
California Olive Packers, Inc., Corning, Calif.
Copeland Clam Canning Factory, Morehead, N. C.
Emmolo Bros. Packing Co., St. Helena, Calif.
Gale & Company, Palatka, Fla.
Hartford Packing Co., Hartford City, Ind.
Hickmott Canning Co., Antioch, Calif.
Hillsboro-Queen Anne Cooperative Corp., Baltimore, Md.
Charles Jarrell, Hillsboro, Md.
K. & R. Fruit Products, Inc., Upland, Calif.
Kent Packing Co., Rock Hall, Md.
Korn Food Products, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.
Kidd Canning Co., Scottsville, Va.
Lake Odessa Canning Co., Lake Odessa, Mich.
Leesburg Canning Co., Inc., Leesburg, Fla.
Magnolia Canning Co., Magnolia, Miss.
Ralph Mason, Newark, Md.
McKinley Canning Co., South West Harbor, Me.
Metamora Packing Co., Metamora, Ill.
Midland Canning Corp., Billings, Mont.
Morton Packing Co., Louisville, Ky.
W. P. Mundy, Long Island, Va.
Myers Canning Co., Spring Grove, Pa.
National Fruit Products, Inc., Riverside, Calif.
North Missouri Canning Co., Galt, Mo.
Northern Packing Corporation, San Francisco, Calif.
Oakland Canning Co., Oakland, Calif.
Orleans Canning Co., Albion, N. Y.

Australian Dried Fruit Goals

The dried fruit industry of Australia has been asked to set a production figure of 100,000 tons of dried vine and tree fruits for 1943 following the second largest record production of 97,319 tons in 1942, according to trade reports reaching the Department of Commerce.

Favorable weather prevailed during the 1942 season and 90 per cent of the crop was gathered before the break of the season. Improved dehydrators, constructed during the past few years, successfully dried several thousand tons of fruit which would otherwise have been lost.

A large portion of the crop was shipped overseas. A sufficient supply was retained for home requirements and a reserve of 5,000 tons set aside for the armed forces.

OPEN PRICING CONTRACTS

Amendments Apply to Soups, Apple Butter, Preserves, Frozen Food

To permit broader pricing flexibility in sales contracts calling for future delivery, the Office of Price Administration on March 9 provided that buyers and sellers of frozen fruits, berries, and vegetables; fruit preserves, jams and jellies; apple butter; and new formula canned soups, may make "open pricing" contracts, adjusting selling prices to levels not higher than the maximums in effect at the time of delivery.

This move will apply to packer sales of all four groups of products. It also will apply to wholesaler and retailer transactions in canned soups as well as to wholesalers selling products covered by the "permitted increase" regulation.

On fruit preserves, jams and jellies, the change is made in Amendment No. 6 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 226. On frozen fruits, berries and vegetables, Amendment No. 4 to MPR No. 207 covers the "open pricing" feature. Amendment No. 4 to MPR No. 232 applies to apple butter, while Amendment No. 3 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 181 covers new formula canned soups. For wholesalers, the change is made by Amendment No. 6 to MPR No. 255. All the amendments are effective March 15.

The "open pricing" provision, as given in Amendment 6 to MPR No. 226, is as follows:

Section 1341.302 (1) Adjustable pricing. Any person may offer or agree to adjust any selling price to a price not higher than the maximum price in effect at the time of delivery. Where a petition for amendment requires extended consideration, the Price Administrator may, upon application in an appropriate situation, grant permission to agree to adjust prices upon deliveries made while the petition is pending in accordance with the disposition of the petition.

Fresh Lima Bean Pack

The pack of fresh lima beans in 1942 totaled 2,452,028 cases of all sizes of containers, as compared with 2,303,671 in 1941. The pack by principal States was as follows:

States	1941 Actual cases	1942 Actual cases
Maryland	292,250	385,972
Delaware	810,162	727,785
Other Eastern States.	457,618	439,136
Mich., Wisc., Ill., Ind.	541,987	583,152
Other Western States.	201,654	315,983
Total	2,303,671	2,452,028

E. C. Phoenix Dies

E. C. Phoenix, manager of Phoenix Bros., growers and packers of olives, died February 28, the day following his 73rd birthday. He had been ill since 1941 when he suffered severe shock on the occasion of the loss of the cannery from fire. Until a week before his death Mr. Phoenix had been a patient in a Sacramento hospital, but was brought to his home at Fair Oaks, Calif., at his own request.

A veteran canner, he first engaged in processing of ripe olives in 1900, soon after he went to the Sacramento area from his birthplace—Vineland, New Jersey, via University of Minnesota.

In addition to his olive growing and canning activities, Mr. Phoenix engaged in geodetic survey work for the Government and in railroad civil engineering with railroads in the Northwest and California. He also was very interested in community affairs and had served as president of the board of directors of the Fair Oaks Irrigation District. He was affiliated with F. A. A. M. and with Scottish Rite bodies.

Shortage of Refrigerator Cars Caused By Rationing Program

Expansion of the market for fresh fruits and vegetables, as a result of rationing of certain canned and frozen food products, will increase demands for railroad refrigerator-car service and intensify shortages in the supply of refrigerator cars. Office of Defense Transportation officials predicted March 12. Rationing of canned fruit juices, they pointed out, already has pushed up shipments of fresh Florida citrus fruits.

By increasing the demand for unrationed fresh products, both for current consumption and for home canning, the rationing program is expected to cause movement to central markets this year of a considerable volume of fruits and vegetables which normally would not leave the producing areas. The demand for refrigerator-car service, increased by this movement, will be added to also, the ODT said, by the shifting of a growing volume of perishable shipments from truck to rail transport. During the present season, it was pointed out, shipments of Florida citrus by truck have declined by about 40 per cent, adding approximately 6,000 carloads to the volume of rail shipments of oranges and grapefruit.

The refrigerator-car supply situation, now tight in several areas, is expected to become easier during April and May, when there is a between-season lull in shipments of perishables. ODT officials anticipate renewed tightening in June and fear development of serious shortages in later months. They predict that stringencies will become particularly acute in October, when, in addition to other seasonal demands, there is a heavy movement out of California of grapes, melons, peaches, pears, and other fruits.

Another, less serious, shortage of refrigerator cars is affecting the movement of apples from the Wenatchee Valley in the State of Washington. A severe shortage, earlier this winter, of cars for moving potatoes from Maine has been relieved, though the situation there is still tight.

1943 Projects Amortization

From information available it appears that 1943 projects for the expansion of canning facilities (except warehouses) will not be approved except in unusual cases. This means that very few, if any, expansions of canning facilities, taking place in 1943 with the exception of new warehouses, will be certified as necessary for tax amortization purposes.

The policy at the present time of the government agencies passing on the current need for additional food processing facilities seems to be to approve and recommend certification only of facilities for dehydration and freezing and additional warehousing capacity.

Australian and Mexican Farm Policies Described in Journal

Australia's agricultural resources and a discussion of that country's agricultural policy in connection with the war effort are discussed in "Foreign Agriculture" for January, 1943, a journal issued monthly by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The February number of this periodical describes the Mexican agricultural credit system, including the agrarian reform and the present credit structure as it relates to agriculture.

The February, 1943, issue of "Agriculture in the Americas," also issued monthly by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the USDA, contains an article entitled "Insect Commandos," which reviews past accomplishments in controlling introduced pests through the importation of their natural enemies from the country of origin of the pest. Entomologists of USDA and the California Agricultural Experiment Station have searched many of the countries of South America for natural enemies that might be

useful in the control of insect pests in the United States, and to expedite this work a field station of the Department was established in 1940 at Montevideo, Uruguay.

The problem of shipping parasites and predators has been very greatly simplified through the use of air transport. The time required in transit for even the longest shipments is now only about five days.

California Sardine Pack

Estimated figures on tonnage of sardines delivered to California processing plants and cases of canned sardines packed during the current season to March 1, 1943, inclusive, along with comparison to a year ago, as reported by the California Sardine Products Institute, are as follows:

TONNAGE BY DISTRICTS:	Tons	Season to—	
		Feb. 20, 1943	Mar. 1, 1942
Northern.....	115,600	115,600	185,793
Central.....	183,184	183,184	249,597
Southern.....	544	202,004	139,999
Total.....	544	500,788	575,389
PACKS, ALL DISTRICTS:			
Can Sizes	Cases	Cases	Cases
1-lb. Oval.....	3,652	1,425,161	2,124,840
1-lb. Tall.....	3,052	1,886,585	2,073,109
3-lb. Fillet.....		57,168	163,098
3-lb. Rd. 96's.....	468	127,274	261,215
3-oz. 100's.....	1,360	181,748	339,579
Misc.....		20,619	154,840
Total.....	8,541	3,698,555	5,136,730

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